[illegible] FBD/FSF(h [illegible]
[illegible] Pq-4 [illegible] [illegible] 333/0025 [illegible]

ATS-A3535

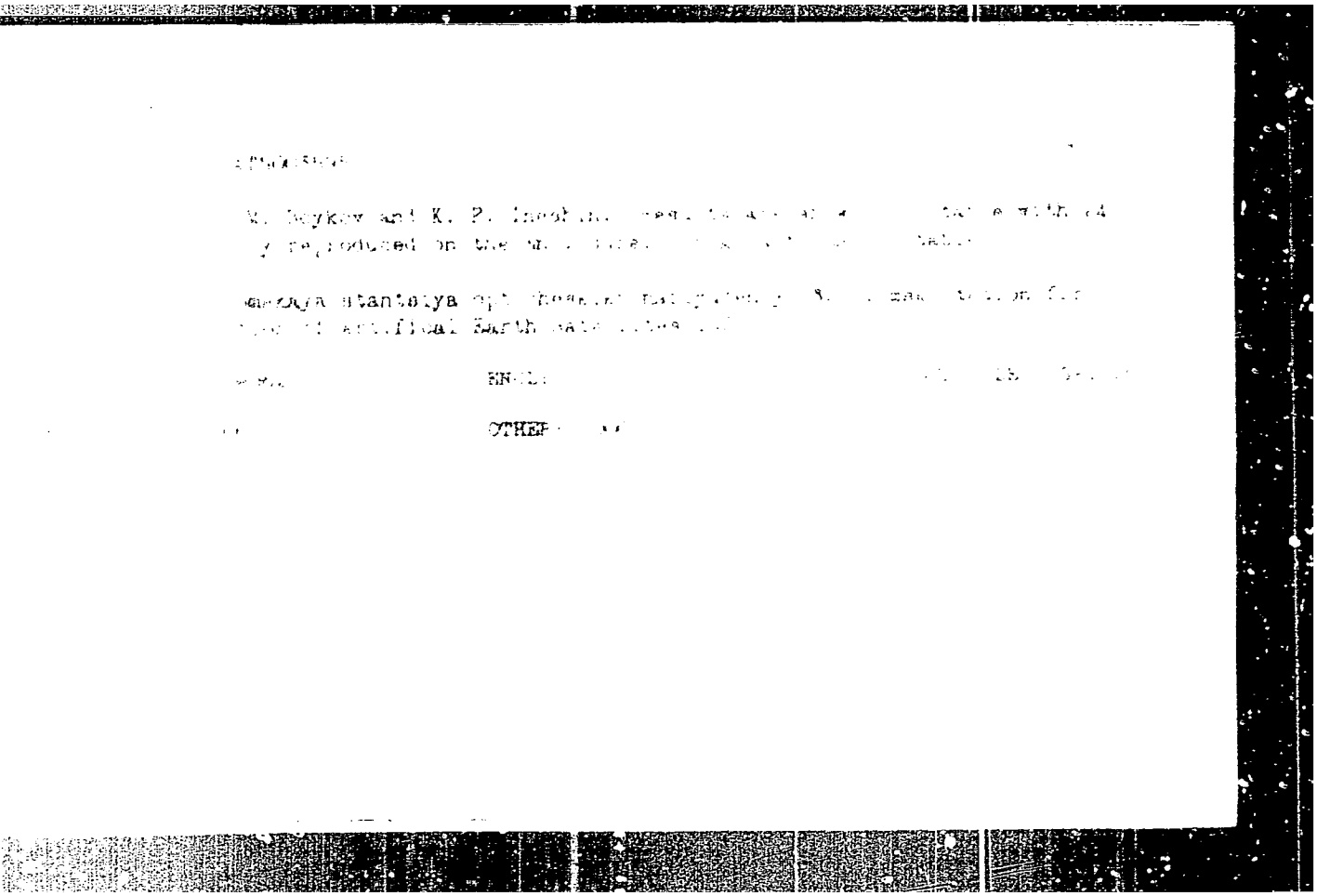
[illegible] R. T., Chief of station

[illegible] at the observatory of Tomsk [illegible]

[illegible] Astronomicheskiy sovet. Byulleten' [illegible]
iskusstvennykh sputnikov Zemli, [illegible]

[illegible] photographic film, satellite tracking camera, [illegible] satellite, [illegible] micro-
[illegible] analysis, NAFA-3s/25 camera, [illegible]
[illegible] satellite [illegible] date [illegible]

[illegible] camera employed was the NAFA-3s [illegible]
[illegible] linear coordinates were measured [illegible]
[illegible] were synchronized by means [illegible] and
[illegible] computed for camera [illegible] times
[illegible] observation times [illegible] reference
[illegible] positions of the satellite [illegible] satel-
[illegible] of two interpolations. [illegible] and
[illegible] observations were made [illegible]
[illegible] April and May 1961. The observer was [illegible] computations



BRATIYCHUK, M.V.; BELENKO, V.I.; KRYLOV, A.G.; SENTSOVA, Yu.Ye.; YUREVICH, V.; TUMANYAN, B.Ye.; KHARIN, B.T.; CHERVYAKOVA, A.F.; BERUCHKA, Yu.I.; PLUZHNIKOV, V.Kh.; SHILKINA, Z.A.

Results of photographic observations of artificial satellites. Biul.sta.opt.nabl.isk.sput.Zem. no.28:16-30 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nachal'nik Uzhgorodskoy stantsii nablyudeniya iskusstvennykh sputnikov Zemli (for Bratiychuk). Stantsiya Astronomicheskogo soveta AN SSSR (for Belenko, Krylov, Sentsova, Yurevich, Shilkina). 3. Nachal'nik Yerevanskoy stantsii nablyudeniya iskusstvennykh sputnikov Zemli (for Tumanyan). 4. Nachal'nik Stantsii nablyudeniya iskusstvennukh sputnikov Zemli pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitet (for Kharin). 5. Nachal'nik stantsii No.074, Instituta astrofiziki AN Turkmenskoy SSR (for Chervyakova). 6. Nachal'nik stantsii nablyudeniya iskusstvennykh sputnikov Zemli Astronomicheskoy observatorii Khar'kovskogo universiteta (for Pluzhnikov).

(Artificial satellites—Tracking)

KHARIN, B.T.

Station at the Tomsk University Observatory (1960 υ). Biul. sta. opt. nabl. isk. sput. Zem. no.33:25-26 '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

1 Nachal'nik Tomskoy stantsii opticheskikh nablyudeniy iskustvennykh sputnikov Zemli.

KHARIN, D. A.

USSR/Geophysics - Seismic Instruments 1952

"The Quality of Vibration-Measuring Devices With Mechanical and Optical Methods of Recording," D. A. Kharin

"Trudy Geofiz Inst, Ak Nauk SSSR" No 14 (141), pp 69-78

Expounds results of laboratory investigations of vibration-measuring app with direct methods of recording. On the basis of the obtained results, Kharin evaluates the quality of the "vibrograph" of various systems.

230T68

KHARIN, D.A.

KHARIN, D.A.; KEYLIS-BOROK, V.I.; KOGAN, S.D.

Methods of seismic observations in an epicentral zone and their interpretations. Trudy Geofiz.inst. no.21:27-48 '53. (MLRA 7:5)
(Seismology--Observations)

KHARIN, D. A. and KIRNOS, P..

"Main Instruments Used at Seismic Stations of USSR," one of the reports given at the 10th General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Rome, 1954.

Evalu ation, B-86198 and B6204, 30 Jun 55

KHARIN, D. A. FD 349

USSR/Geophysics - Earthquakes of Turkmenia

Card 1/1

Author : Andreyev, S. S., Masarskiy, S. I., Rustanovich, D. N., and Kharin, D. A.

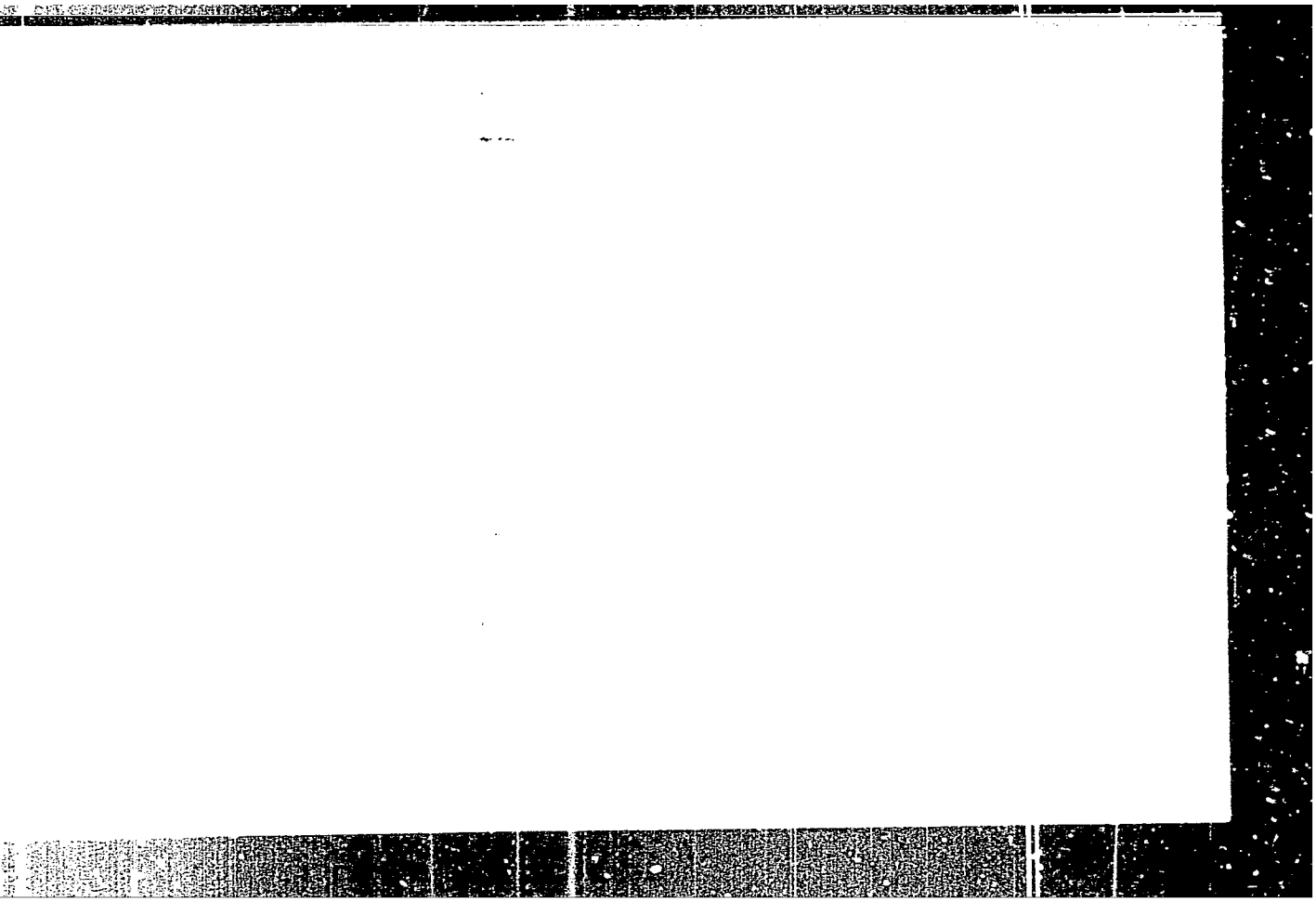
Title : Investigation of the weak earthquakes of southwestern Turkmenia

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz. 2, 143-152, Mar/Apr 1954

Abstract : Describe data based on a study of the chart showing the distribution of the epicenters of the weak local earthquakes observed in 1951-1952 in south western Turkmenia. Give an interpretation of this chart. Refer to the article "The earthquakes of Central Asia," Trudy Seysmologicheskogo instituta (Works of the Seismological Institute), No 123, 1947, Ye. A. Rozova. Also to "Geometric seismics of laminar media," Trudy In-ta teoretich geofiziki (Works of the Institute of Theoretical Geophysics), Vol II, No 1, 1946, by Yu. V. Riznichenko.

Institution : Geophysics Institute, Acad Sci USSR

Submitted : January 6, 1954



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721810017-4"

KHARIN, D.A.; MASARSKIY, S.I.

Investigation of epicentral zones by means of regional seismic stations. Trudy Geof.inst. no.25:97-112 '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Seismology)

SOV/112-57-6-12102

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 6, p 55 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tishchenko, V. G., Kharin, D. A.

TITLE: Vibrations in Hydraulic Structures
(Kolebaniya gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. koordinats. soveshchaniya po seysmostoyk. str-vu. 1954, Yerevan, AS Arm. SSR, 1956, pp 219-228

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

KIRNOS, D. A. and CHARIN, D. A. (Moscow)

"Ein Seismograph fur die Untersuchung von Spreeng Nahbebenwirkungen."

paper presented at 1st Seismological Conference of the Geophysics In st. Czechoslavkian Acad. Sci., Liblice, 22 March 1957.

Bergakademi (Berlin) No. 4, 1957.

KHARIN, D. A.

In their article, "Electrodynamic Seismograph Recording Major Movements," D. A. Kharin and B. G. Rulev of the Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences USSR, describe an electrodynamic seismograph developed for the registration of seismic movements with an amplitude of from one up to 100 mm in a frequency range of from 1.5 to 50 cycles. A diagram of the transmitting element of the instrument and a photograph of the instrument are included. The instrument can be used to register horizontal oscillations, and by rotation of the body around the horizontal axis-vertical oscillations. (Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, No 1, Jan 57, pp 113-115) (U)

54M. 1345

KHARIN, D.A. and KIRNOS, D.P.

Title: First Seismological conference of the Czechoslovak Ac.Sc. (O pervoy seysmologicheskoy konferentsii Chekhoslovatskoy Akademii Nauk)

Periodical: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1957, No. 4, pp. 558-559 (USSR)

Abstract: "Sesmography for Studying the Seismic Effect of Explosions, vibrations of engineering Structures and nearby Earthquakes,"

18-22 March 1957
Liblice

TOKMAKOV, V.A.; KHARIN, D.A.

Modification of the SPM-16 seismograph for use in recording accelerations during low frequency vibrations. Trudy Inst.fiz.zem. no.5:126-130 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Seismometers)

3 (10)

AUTHOR: Kharin, D. A., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences SOV/30-59-8-13/56

TITLE: The Development of Seismology in the People's Republic of China (KNR)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 8, pp 59 - 61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Recently the author of the present paper spent two months in China where he studied chemical seismology together with B. A. Petrushevskiy and N. V. Shebalin and assisted in the elaboration of a plan for the future development of seismology. A comprehensive catalog was recently made listing all earthquakes that have hitherto taken place in China. A network of 18 or 20 seismic stations provided with seismographs constructed by D. P. Kirnos for the recording of near and distant earthquakes is about to be finished. The new stage of work commenced in 1958 when the second 5-year plan for seismic research was worked out. One of the main tasks is a thorough investigation of seismic conditions in the region of the river Yangtze [illegible] where a huge center of hydraulic engineering with a dam 200 m high is intended to be built. In this region a network of 5 or 6 seismic stations is to be established,

Card 1/3

the first of them, near the city of I-ch'ang, has been in operation since September 1958. The measuring apparatus required is to be made by the Chinese industry. A system of huge cascade-connected hydroelectric power plants is to be constructed in the upper and lower course of the river Huang-ho; some of them are already under construction (Liu-t'iao-hsia, San-men-hsia). This district, called Kan-siu Corridor, has abundant deposits of iron ore, coal, and petroleum, which have entailed a rapid development of industries and cities (Lan-chou, Pao-t'ou). Seismic activity, though varying from one place to another, is a characteristic feature of this region. The earthquakes of 1920 and 1927 that took place in this region are classified among M=8,5. Already in 1954 a network of four seismic stations was established in this "Corridor" which were, however, equipped with seismographs of little sensitivity. Three stations of the usual type were built in Lan-chou, Hsi-an and Pao-t'ou in the course of the following years. The building of a local network of four regional stations was begun in 1958 near Lan-chou. A new network of 10 or 15 stations is planned for 1959. A branch of the

Card 2/3

The Development of Seismology in the People's Republic of China (KNR) SOV/30-59-8-13/56

Geophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Chinese People's Republic was established in Lan-chou where courses of two years' duration were organized for the training of the staff of stations.

Card 3/3

GOLITSYN, Boris Borisovich, akademik; BONCHKOVSKIY, V.F., prof., otv.red.II toma; PREDVODITELEV, A.S., otv.red.I toma; GORSHKOV, G.P., prof., red.; KIRNOS, D.P., prof., red.; SAVARENSKIY, Ye.F., prof., red.; VVEDENSKAYA, A.V., kand.nauk, red.; VESHNYAKOV, N.V., kand.nauk, red.; LEVITSKAYA, A.Y., kand.nauk, red.; LINDEN, N.A., kand.nauk, red.; FILIPPOV, L.P., kand.nauk, red.; KHARIN, D.A., kand.nauk, red.; ALEKSEYEV, D.M., red.izd-va; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. Vol.2. [Seismology] Seismologiia. 1960. 489 p.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Predvoditelev).
(Seismology)

S/169/61/000/011/013/065
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, V.P., Kuz'mina, N.V., Nenelina, V.S. Nersesov, I.L., Sultanova, Z.Z., and Kharin, D.A.

TITLE: Seismicity of the eastern part of the southern spurs of the Central Caucasus Range and some methodical questions of the study of seismicity of separate areas

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1961, 18, abstract 11A162 (Izv. AN AzerbSSR, Ser. geol.-geogr. n., no. 5, 1960, 21 - 33)

TEXT: Determination of the degree of seismic activity on the southern spurs of the Central Caucasus Range was continued from the expeditional data of 1953 (for the first part see RZhGeofiz., no. 10, 1960, 11944) with a description of the strongest earthquakes: The Aksu-Kyurdamir earthquake of October 8, 1953, and the Avarskil earthquake of October 4, 1953 (the strongest ones); and the Caspian region earthquakes of August 8, September 14 and 19, and October 15. Epicentral zones - situated in a comparatively narrow strip along the Central Caucasus Range's southern slopes which follows the main

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structural directions - were considered. With the exception of some deviations, the seismically-active sections correspond to the transitional belt from the depressions to the mountain regions, i.e. the zone of contemporary contrasting movements. In the vicinity of Kuusamo a group of epicenters in a small area is situated transversely to the strike of the structures. Within the seismically-active belt the areas of epicenter concentration are separated by sections of complete quiescence. When comparing the expeditional data of 1953 and 1951 - 1952 with those of the network of permanent stations for the period from 1913, it is established that a certain redistribution of seismic activity has taken place, although the locations of strong earthquakes coincide with areas which are distinguished by their activity according to the observations of seasonal expeditions. The expeditional investigations enable observational data to be processed more accurately and a better basis to be constructed for the relations of seismic and tectonic phenomena. The complexity of the geologic structure of the study area hampered the obtaining of the coordinates of earthquake foci with the required precision. The use of different methods permitted determination of the epicenter positions with an accuracy of up to ± 5 km, and also

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S/169/61/000/011/013/065
D228/D304

Seismicity of the eastern part ...

the propagational velcoties of seismic waves and their ratios. The ratio of the velocities for different foci varied from west to east from 1.8 (the Vartashen district) to 2.2 (the Avakhil district) evidently because of the presence of a thick series of sedimentary rocks in the eastern areas. The low value of the fictitious velocity, which varies from 4.1 (Astrakhanovka) to 6.1 km/sec. (Darukhsh is a consequence of the low value of the velocity ratio. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 3/3

REZANOV, I.A.; RASTVOROVA, V.A.; LEONOV, N.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: ANDREYEV, S.S.; GAL'PERIN, Ye.I.; DONABEDOV, A.T.; KATS, A.Z.; KOSMINSKAYA, I.P.; LEONOV, N.N.; MASARSKIY, S.I.; MEDVEDEV, S.V.; PETRUSHEVSKIY, B.A.; IUCHKOV, S.V.; RASTVOROVA, V.A.; REZANOV, I.A.; SAVARENSKIY, Ye.F.; KHARIN, D.A.; Red karty: GAMBURTSEV, G.A.

Establishment of detailed seismic regions as exemplified by a region of western Turkmenistan. Biul. Sov. po seism. no.8: 131-141 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Turkmenistan--Seismology)

SAVARENSKIY, Ye.F., doktor fiziko-matem. nauk, otv. red.; GUBIN, I.Ye., doktor geologo-miner. nauk, otv. red.; KHARIN, D.A., kand. fiziko-matem. nauk, otv. red.; MASSARSKIY, S.I., red. izd-va; SHEBALIN, N.V., red. izd-va; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Earthquakes in the U.S.S.R.] Zemletriaseniia v SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 412 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po seismologii.
(Earthquakes)

S/619/61/000/016/002/005
D055/D114

AUTHORS: Kirnos, D. P.; Rulev, B. G.; Kharin, D. A.

TITLE: The VEGIK seismograph, designed for engineering seismology work and the registration of near earthquakes

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Trudy, no. 16 (183), Moscow, 1961. Voprosy inzhenernoy seysmologii, no. 4, 32-56

TEXT: This is a description of the ВЭГИК (VEGIK) seismograph, elements of its theory, methods of determining its constants and examples of the use of the device in engineering seismology and the recording of weak local earth tremors. The main purpose of the seismograph was the study of the seismic effects of explosions, but the device has also found wide application in related fields. It has galvanometric registration and magnetic attenuation and may be used for recording horizontal and vertical vibrations. The diagram of the seismic receiver is shown in fig. 1. Vibrations are recorded with the aid of ГК-VI (GK-VI) or GK VII galvanometers, small mirror galvanometers or ordinary loops. In engineering seismology ПОБ-9 (POB-9), ПОБ-12 (POB-12) and ПОБ-14М (Н-700) [POB-14M (N-700)] oscillographs or other

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magnetoelectric oscillographs are used. For recording earth tremors the ordinary PE-II (RS-II) registering apparatus is used with a higher moving speed of the photo-paper of 120-240 mm/min. When the seismograph is operating at 1-50 c/s there are no parasitic resonances. Formulae are discussed for calculating displacement, rates of movement of objects and acceleration during vibrations in the ground or buildings. Basic and simplified methods of determining the constants of the VEGIK seismograph are examined. Accounts are given of how the VEGIK seismograph was used to observe vibrations during underground explosions with the purpose of ascertaining safe distances for engineering installations from mass industrial explosions, to study vibrations in reinforced-concrete dams and in turbo-generators, and to record earth tremors. There are 18 figures, 1 table and 12 Soviet references.

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The VEGIK seismograph ...

Legend:

1 - pendulum
2 - steel plates forming axis of rotation of pendulum
3 - pendulum supports
4 - steel screw spring
5 - screw regulating pendulum's equilibrium
6 - device regulating angle of the spring
7 - light plexiglass cylinder wound with two coils of thin enameled copper wire
8 - permanent magnet with a coil in the cylindrical air gap

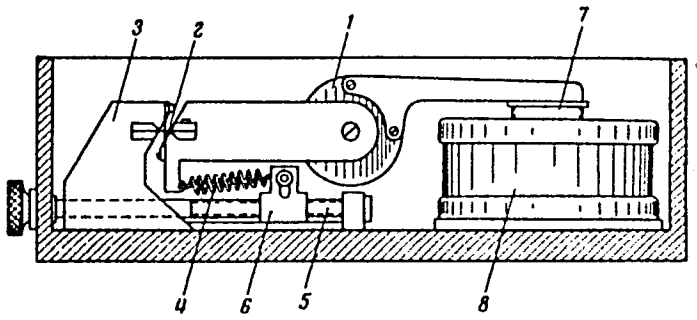

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Fig.1. Diagram of the VEGIK seismograph

S/619/61/000/016/003/005
D055/D114

AUTHOR: Rulev, B.G.; Kharin, D.A.

TITLE: Seismographs for recording large displacements

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Trudy, no. 16 (183), Moscow, 1961. Voprosy inzhenernoy seysmologii, no. 4, 57-71

TEXT: This is an account of the principle of operation and construction of a seismograph for recording large soil displacement during an explosion. The results of trials of the device in the laboratory and field are given. The ВБП-3 (VBP-3) seismic receiver was successfully used in 1957 for observations in the zone near an explosion in clay and loess soils. This device is of the pendulum type and, under certain conditions, is able to record vibrations on amplitudes which exceed its own specifications. For this reason, the pendulum-type device was chosen for registering large displacements. Its parts and design are fully described. The soft-iron pole pieces are stuck to the magnet with БФ (BF) glue. The most appropriate galvanometer for the device was found to be the ГБ -III (GB-III), which is produced by a section of the Institut fiziki Zemli (Institute of Physics of the Earth) and the Kishinevskiy zavod elektroizmeritel'nykh priborov (Kishinev Plant for Electric Measuring Devices). Galvanometers of this type can be used in

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S/169/62/000/011/006/077
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Koridalin, Ye.A., Masarskiy, S.I., Nersesov, I.L. and Kharin, D.A.

TITLE: Trial study of weak local earthquakes by means of temporary seismic stations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1962, 18-19, abstract 11A92 (Studii şi cercetări astron. şi seismol., 6, no. 2, 1961, 161-172 (summary in Rum.))

TEXT: The seismicity of various districts of the Soviet Union is being studied by means of the investigation of weak local earthquakes. Investigations are being conducted in two directions: seismico-geologic and engineering-seismic. In the first the aim of the research is to obtain the general regular relations of the distribution of weak and strong local earthquake epicenters to the tectonics. The chief plan of the second is the problem of seismic local and micro-zoning. Work of this type was begun in 1927 in connection with the study of the seismicity of the Turksib Route. Next it was carried out in the Crimea, where the outline of the epicentral zone of local shocks was obtained; in Turkmeniya, where distribution

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Trial study of weak local earthquakes ... S/169/62/000/011/006/077
D228/D307

patterns of the multiple shocks of the Ashkhabad earthquake of 1948 and problems of the seismic microzoning of the city of Ashkhabad were studied; in West Turkmeniya, with the aim of the detailed seismic zoning of the territory; and in other regions. The method of using mobile seismic stations, which was first applied in the Shemakhinskaya zone in 1953 and in the widest volume in the Tadzhik complex seismologic expedition, was specially practised. Here the questions of quantitatively studying the parameters of the seismic regime and the energy of weak earthquakes are being investigated particularly carefully. Electromagnetic ВЭГИК (VEGIK) seismographs are being used in the work, as are methods unrelated to the supposition that the crust is homogeneous, for determining the position of an epicenter; the accuracy of such determinations thereby reaches 1-2 km. The method of mobile stations with their locational profile is also being employed to study the depth structure of the crust. 9 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KUZ'MINA, N.V.; ROMASHEV, A.N.; RULEV, B.G.; KHARIN, D.A.; SHEMYAKIN, Ye.I.

Seismic effect of draw blasting in nonrocky cohesive soils. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.21. Vop. inzh. seism. no.6:3-72 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Blasting)

L 24774-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AT6007205 SOURCE CODE: UR/2619/65/000/036/0137/0153

AUTHOR: Kharin, D. A.; Kuz'mina, N. V.; Danilova, T. I.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Vibrations of the soil during underground explosions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Trudy, no. 36 (203), 1965. Seysmicheskoye mikrorayonirovaniye; voprosy inzhenernoy seysmologii (Seismic microdistricting; problems of engineering seismology), no. 10, 137-153

TOPIC TAGS: underground explosion, soil mechanics, seismology, ground shock

ABSTRACT: Soil vibrations are measured in a series of underground explosions with various charges at reduced depths $h/\sqrt[3]{C} \approx 2{,}65$ м/кг$^{1/3}$. The structural strength of the soil above the charge remained constant during these explosions. Several additional series of explosions were made at various reduced depths. The experiments were done on an elevated watershed in slightly broken terrain. The land had a grade of 10-12 m/km. Wells were sunk to a depth of 30 meters through Quaternary morainic loam

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ACC NR: AT6007205

deposits. The soil oscillations were measured by seismic detectors and oscillographs developed at the Institute of Physics of the Earth. The instruments were sensitive to displacements ranging from 0.001 to 200 mm. A series of concentrated charges were set off to determine the wave pattern and the basic parameters of soil oscillations as functions of the weight of the charge and distance. The parameters of these explosions are tabulated. A map is given showing placement of the charges and instruments and the entire experimental procedure is described. The wave pattern near the epicenter of the underground explosion is simple in form. The seismogram of this wave pattern consists of two oscillations (upper and lower) with a period of 0.5-0.6 sec. The pattern becomes more complicated with distance. At 20-40 m from the epicenter, distinct R_1 and R_2 phases detach themselves from the body wave (P phase). The distance between the P and R_1 phases increases with epicentral distance, while the distance between the R_1 and R_2 phases remains constant. The amplitude of the body wave decreases with distance much more rapidly than in the R_1 and R_2 phases. Thus, R-vibrations become dominant at greater distances from the epicenter. The same groups of waves appear on all recordings regardless of the weight and depth of the charge. This fact was used for plotting a composite travel-time curve for the first arrivals and characteristic phases. It was found that the compression wave for an explosion at a depth of about 12 meters travels from the

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L 24774-66
ACC NR: AT6007205

focus of the explosion to the surface at a rate of ~450 m/sec, while the corresponding velocity for a charge placed at a depth of 28 m is 700-800 m/sec. The apparent velocity for propagation of the longitudinal body wave is approximately 1000 m/sec at distances of up to 100 m from the epicenter. There is an inflection in the travel-time curve at this point and the head wave goes out to the first arrivals at a velocity of 1700-1800 m/sec. The point at which the branches of the curve intersect indicates that the depth of this transition point is 25 m. The interface may be either the base of the loam deposit or a water-bearing layer. The curves show a second interface at a depth of about 200-220 m which is probably a limestone roof. Empirical formulas are given for velocities in body and surface waves in terms of the weight of the charge and the distance. These formulas may be used for calculating seismically safe distances. Orig. art. has: 13 figures, 2 tables, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 000

Card 3/3 nlg 5

Nurseries (Horticulture)

Work in a nursery. Sad i og., No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified

S/032/62/028/004/009/026
B101/B138

1.8000

AUTHORS: Yelin, R. M., Khanonkin, A. A., and Kharin, G. G.

TITLE: Ultrasonic inspection of welds by a parallel two-probe detector

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 4, 1962, 464-465

TEXT: Fabricated hull sections composed of 7 - 15 mm steel plates were tested with a УЗД-7Н (UZD-7N) double-probe flaw detector and the results were compared with those of x-ray and gamma ray detectors. The double-probe flaw detector proved less sensitive than a one-probe unit owing to interference effects and energy losses. Nevertheless it can be used for welding inspections if the "noise cut-out" 1 "amplification" settings are used. Its sensitivity is then 3% plate thickness, which is midway between the x-ray and gamma-ray values. The advantage of the double-probe flaw detector is that the acoustic contact of the probes can be checked continuously and that oscillograms can be deciphered more easily than those of the one-probe unit. It is recommended for testing thin butt welds, where

Card 1/2

Ultrasonic inspection of welds...

automated inspection is difficult. There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy sudoremontnyy zavod (Odessa Ship Repair Shop)

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4026852 S/0065/64/000/004/0049/0050

AUTHORS: Akivis, Yu. M.; Kharin, G.N.; Stepanov, A.M.

TITLE: Use of ammonia as neutralizing material in diesel ships operating on sulfurous fuel

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 4, 1964, 49-50

TOPIC TAGS: diesel fuel, sulfur containing fuel, ammonia, neutralizing agent, wear reduction, deposit formation, internal combustion engine, scale formation

ABSTRACT: Tests were run to verify a proposal by B.V. Losikov et al (Avtorskoye svidetel'stvo No. 115811 "Author certificate No. 115811"; khim. i. tekhnol. topliv i masel, No. 2, 1961) for a method of reducing wear and deposite in engines burning sulfur-containing fuels by introducing gaseous ammonia into the intake system of the internal combustion engine. Diesel fuel "L", GOST 305-58, with 0.8-1% sulfur and oil DSp-11, GOST 8581-57, containing 3% of additive TsIATIM-339 were used on test stand engines and on a 300 hp ship engine. In the test engines the general wear of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026852

cylinders without injection of ammonia was two times greater than of those with ammonia. The cylinders of the ship engine showed less (by about 1.6-17 times) wear and less scale formation on the cylinder head and at the bottom of the cylinder when ammonia was used. With ammonia only 1 ring was clogged with coke (compared with 6 when no ammonia was used) and the deposite were light gray (compared to black). Orig. art. has: 2 tables

ASSOCIATION: Giprory*bflot (State Institute for the Design and Planning of Establishments of the Fish Fleet)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 28Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FL NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

AKIVIS, Yu.M.; KHARIN, G.N.; STEPANOV, A.M.

Using ammonia as a neutralizing agent in ship diesels operating on sulfurous fuel. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 9 no.4:49-51 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut rybopromyslovogo flota.

KHARIN, G.P., inzh.

Change and control of the force of tension in a caterpillar track. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.8:11-13 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Chelyabinskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

KHARIN, G.S.

New data on the Devonian stratigraphy of the eastern slope of the Salair Ridge. Mat.po geol.Zap.Sib. no.61:74-85 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Salair Ridge--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KHARIN, G.S.

Weathering surface under the Turnai stage in the northeastern part of the Salair Ridge. Kora vyvetr. no.5:301-308 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Salair Ridge—Weathering)

DEMIRKHANOV, R.A.; KURSANOV, Yu.V.; BARATOV, D.G.; KHARIN, G.V.

Motion of electrons in a space-periodical helical magnetic field. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 33 no.9:1098-1103 S '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

AP4009921

S/0057/64/034/001/0060/0065

AUTHOR: Demirkhanov,R.A.; Kursanov,Yu.V.; Baratov,D.G.; Kharin,O.V.

TITLE: Resonance imprisonment of electrons in a magnetic mirror device with a spatially periodic helical magnetic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.1, 1964, 60-65

TOPIC TAGS: helical magnetic field, magnetic mirror, magnetic mirror trap, charged particle capture, particle imprisonment, helical magnetic field resonance, helical magnetic field trap

ABSTRACT: The equations of motion of an electron in combined longitudinal uniform and transverse helical magnetic fields are solved approximately for paraxial trajectories. It is found that at certain resonant values of the longitudinal electron velocity there is an interchange of longitudinal and transverse (Larmor) kinetic energy of the electron. The resonant velocities are those at which the apparent frequency of the magnetic field as seen from the moving electron is equal to the Larmor frequency, or to its second or third harmonic. Depending on the phase of the electron motion, either the transverse kinetic energy or the longitudinal

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AP4009921

kinetic energy may increase at the expense of the other. It is suggested that the resonant loss of longitudinal kinetic energy may make it possible for a particle to be imprisoned between two magnetic mirrors after having penetrated one of them. The theoretical conclusions were tested experimentally. A longitudinal magnetic field of 300 Oe or less was produced in a 9-cm diameter copper vacuum chamber by a solenoid 115 cm long. Magnetic mirrors with mirror ratios of up to 10 were located 150 cm apart. The transverse helical field was provided by three pairs of conductors carrying currents up to 700 amp. Each of these conductors was wound about the vacuum chamber in the form of a helix of 16-cm pitch. A 2-mm diameter 100-microamp beam of 0.75-keV electrons was injected at one end. The resonant loss of longitudinal kinetic energy was observed with the aid of a retarding field collector. The resonances at the fundamental and the second harmonic of the Larmor frequency were quite marked, about 40% of the electron energy being converted to transverse motion in a typical case. The energy conversion is more efficient when the electron beam is not too close to the axis, but the resonance conditions then become complex. This fact is illustrated with an experimental curve. To detect the capture of electrons between the magnetic mirrors, electron pulses of 3.5 microsec duration were injected and the decay of the current in the apparatus was observed with an oscilloscope. Two distinct half lives were usually observed: 1.5 microsec, including some 20% of

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AP4009921

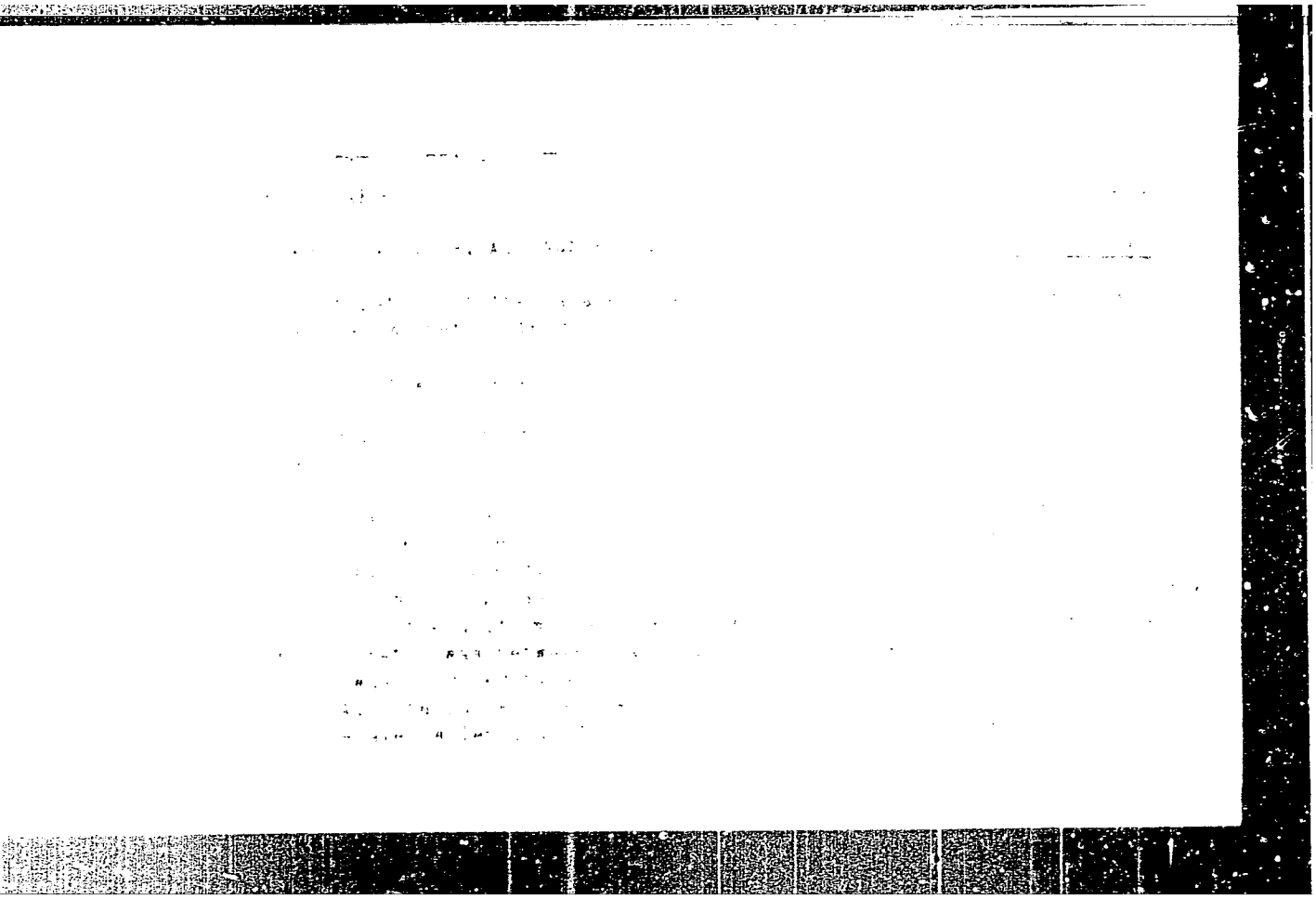
the injected electrons, and 5 microsec, including 45% of the electrons. The current was still perceptible as long as 18 microsec after beam cut off. This portion of the current was due to electrons that had completed about 150 oscillations between the magnetic mirrors. Orig.art.has: 10 formulas and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

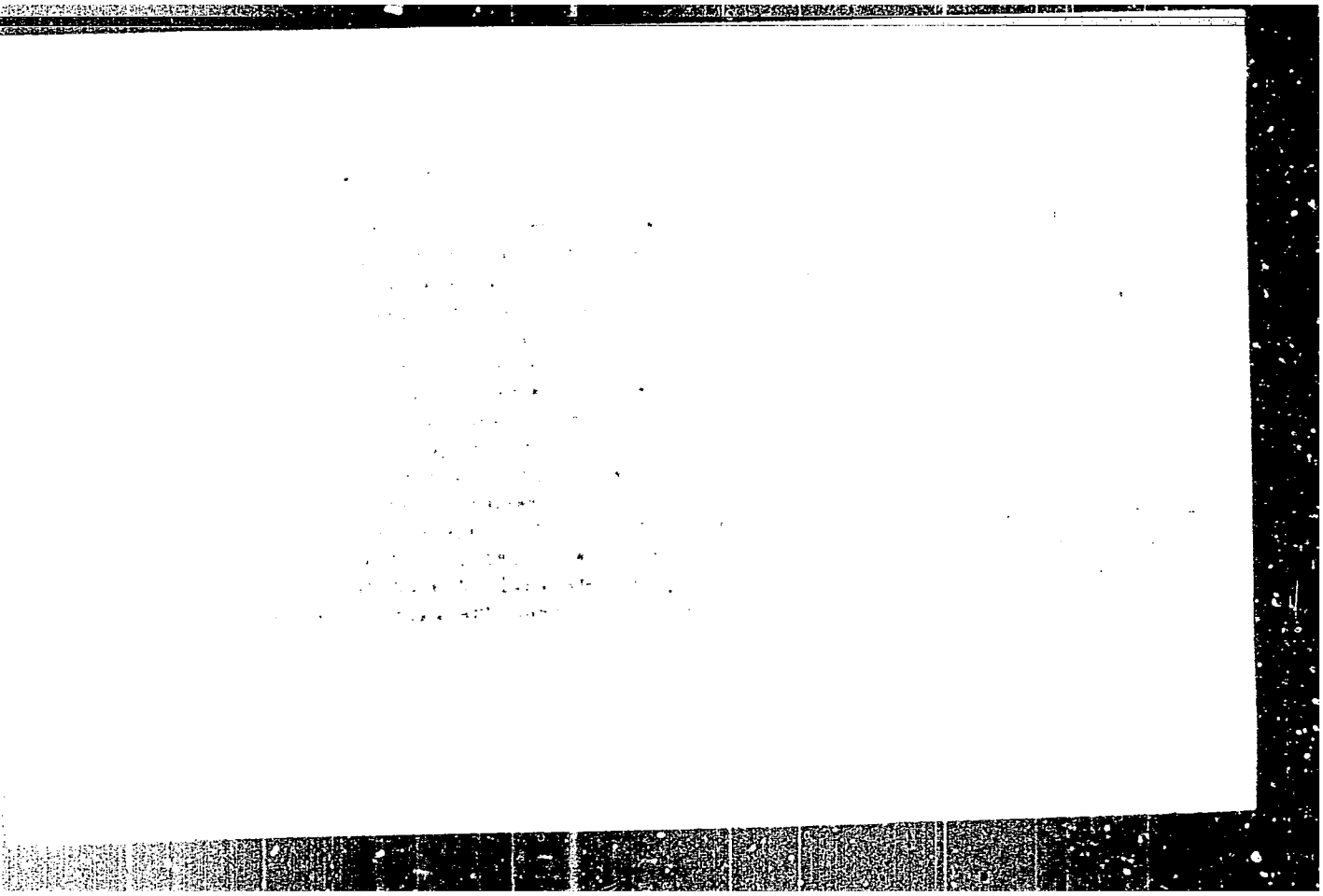
SUBMITTED: 03Nov62 DATE ACQ: 10Feb64 ENCL: 00

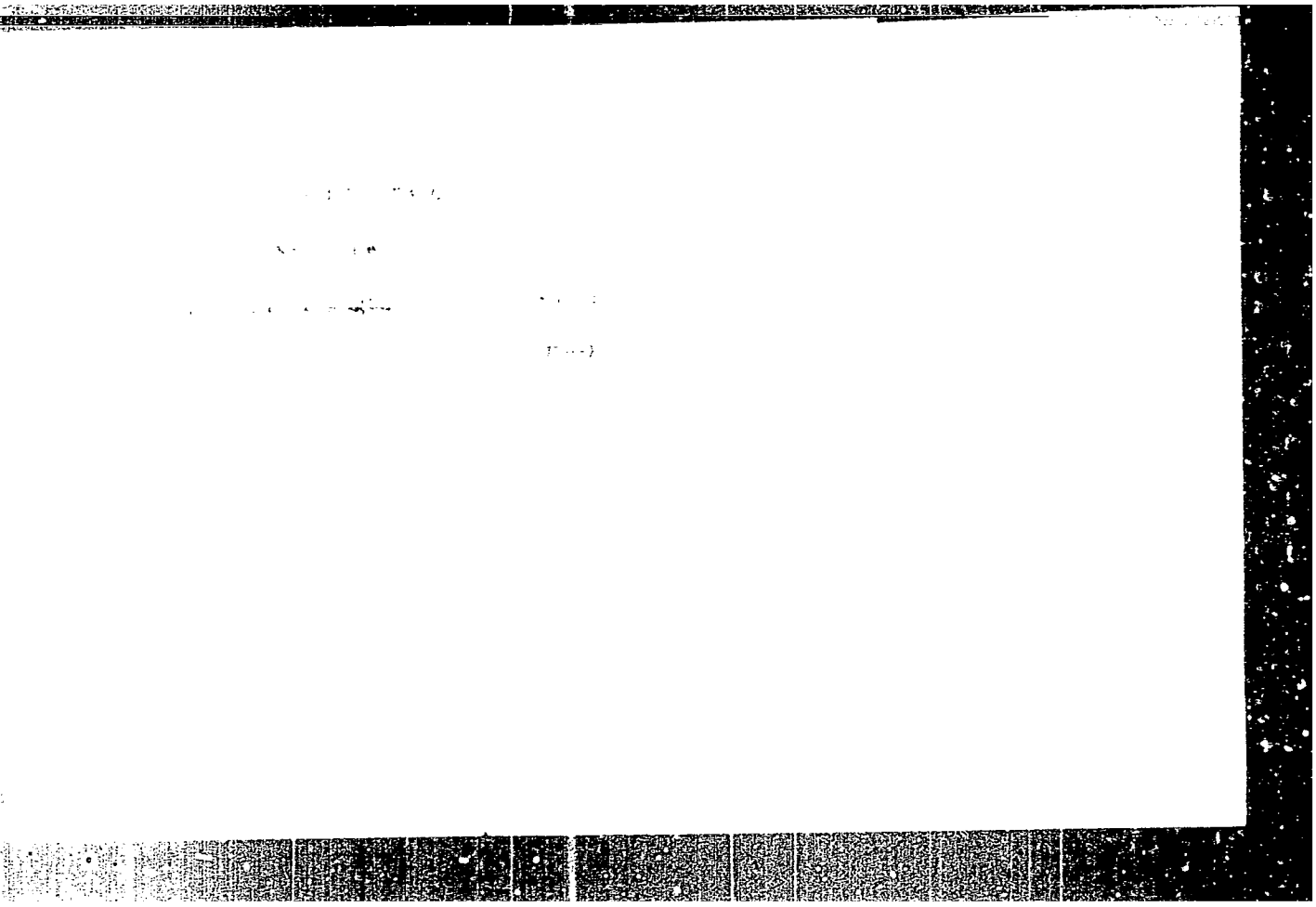
SUB CODE: PH NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 3/3



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721810017-4"





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721810017-4"

KHARIN, I. V.

Kombinirovannaia tortsevaia freza. (Vestn. Mash., 1950, no. 1, p. 53-54)

(Compound end milling cutter.)

DLC: TN4.V4

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953

KHARIN, I. V. AND S. A. VOL'SKII.

Pnevmaticheskoe upravlenie friktsionnymi pressami. (Vestn. Mash., 1950, no. 5, p. 41-42)

Pneumatic control of friction presses.

DLC: TN4.V4

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

SAMOYLOV, A.M.; KHARIN, I.V.

Experience with non-ferrous casting. Lit.proizv. no.8:28-29 N '54.
(Founding) (MLRA 8:1)

KHARIN, I.U.

SAMOYLOV, A.N.; KHARIN, I.V.

Nonferrous foundry practice. Lit.proizv. no.1:27 Ja '55.
(Founding) (Die casting) (MLRA 8:3)

SAMOYLOV, A.N.; KHARIN, I.V.

Cooling fins for the detachable parts of a chill mold. Lit. proizv. no.4:27 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Molding(Founding))

KHARIN, I. V.

SUSLOV, D.N., ; KHARIN, I.V.

A machine for cutting wire ropes in bronze bushings. Avt. trakt. prom. no.6:Insert Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Wire rope) (Cutting machines)

USSR/ Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 16/22

Authors : Kharin, I. V., and Vikulov, A. A.

Title : The repair of spindles and bushings for turning lathes

Periodical : Stan. i instr. 6, page 34, June 1955

Abstract : Methods introduced by A. V. Caipov, M. Ye. Drapik, and A. A. Vikulov, for brass plating of worn spindles and bushings for turning lathes, are briefly described. Composition of plating compounds is given, and metals used in spindles and bushings are specified. 1 graph.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

KHARIN, I.V.

High speed headstock for small nut screw cutting. Stan. i instr. 26 no.4:33-34 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Screw cutting machines)

KHARIN, I.V.

Grinding the center holes of semi-finished workpieces by means of Pobedit [tungsten carbide cermet] countersinking centers. Stan. i instr. 26 no.8:33 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Machine-shop practice)

KHARIN, I.V., inzhener.

Modernization of pneumatic pistons. Vest.mash. 35 no.10:71-72 O '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Pneumatic tools)

LIBMAN, I.Ya., inzhener; KHARIN, I.V., inzhener.

Casting of abrasive wheel dressers. Lit.proizv. no.9:27-28 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Founding) (Grinding wheels)

LIVYY, G.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHARIN, K.L., inzhener.

Let's introduce well-chosen indexes for use in the production of footwear rubber. Leg.prom. 16 no.5:13-14 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Boots and shoes, Rubber) (Rubber industry)

[illegible], [illegible], K.[illegible]; [illegible]CHINA, T.A.; [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] methods [illegible] calculating the [illegible] of production in soda [illegible] factories. Kazh.-khim. prom. [illegible] Ag '65. (MIRA [illegible])

SHUL'MAN, M.S., doktor med.nauk; KHARIN, L.A. (Sverdlovsk)

Case of primary sarcoma of the pleura. Klin.med. 37 no.12:129-131 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera g. Sverdlovska (glavnyy vrach F.M. Teploukhova, zaveduyushchiy otdeleniyem M.S. Shul'man).
(PLEURA--TUMORS)

KONOVALOV, V., polkovnik; KHARIN, M., podpolkovnik

In a contaminated sector. Voen.vest. 43 no.10:56-59 O '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

BEREZIN, A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; KHARIN, N.

New methods in forest surveys. NTO no.12:20 D '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Chleny Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Lesnoy promyshlennosti, g. Leningrad.
(Forest surveys)

KHARIN, N.G., slesar'.

Automatic disconnection of a mechanical sieve by a time relay.
TSement 23 no.2:29 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Kuvasayskiy tsementnyy zavod.
(Cement--Testing) (Remote control)

KHARIN, N.; TEREKHIN, S.

Conference of medical personnel. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.5:69 My '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

(PINSK—PUBLIC HEALTH)
(VYSOKOYE DISTRICT—PUBLIC HEALTH)

3(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1835

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya aerometodov

Trudy, t. 6 (Transactions of the Laboratory of Aerial Methods, USSR Academy of Sciences, Vol 6) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 280 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: V.P. Miroshnichenko, Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences; Ed. of publishing House: D.M. Kudritskiy; Tech. Ed.: E.Yu. Bleykh.

PURPOSE: This volume is intended for geologists, photo interpreters, or other personnel engaged in the study of landscape formations, especially from the standpoint of aerial photography.

COVERAGE: This collection of studies and brief articles treats problems in aerial photography and photo interpretation in relation to geological phenomena. The geographical area of study, with minor exceptions, is the Caspian plains and western shore. Most of the studies are well illustrated with aerial photographs. Aside from the numerous articles on geological phenomena of the Caspian basin, the following are also covered: portions of the Russian platform, the Muyunkumy sands of Central Kazakhstan, photo interpretation of clayey flats, desert vegetation and tree cover, the effective lens speed of photographic objectives, photogrammetric determination of profiles on hydro technical models, and others. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each main article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

KHARIN, N.G.

Aerovisual methods for studying forests. Trudy Lab. aeromet. 6:256-262 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Aeronautics in geology) (Forests and forestry)

KHARIN, N.G., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Combination of aerophoto-surveying and aerovisual observations in the study of forests," Minsk, 1959. 18 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. For Forestry Engineering Inst). 150 copies (KL,39-59, 106)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4315
SOV/7-3-9

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya aerometodov

Trudy, tom 9 (Transactions of the Laboratory of Aerial Methods, USSR Academy of Sciences, vol. 9) Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960. 357 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,700 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: V.V. Sharkov, Candidate of Geography; Ed. of Publishing House: D.M. Kudritskiy; Tech. Ed.: M.Ye. Zendel'.

PURPOSE: This volume is intended for geographers, geologists, geodesists, and photogrammetrists.

COVERAGE: This collection of 23 articles contains studies of the earth's surface, structure, and geological formations by means of aerial photography. The authors discuss the principles, methods and techniques used in aerial surveying to determine such factors as the petrographic composition of the soil through the measurement of the spectral brightness of surfaces, the geological structure of underwater areas through recorded photographic images, the geological composition and geomorphological structure of underlying layers through the analysis of surface plant coverings, the trends and characteristics of recent tectonic movements through the study of surface features traced photographically

Brief Communications

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

BEREZIN, Aleksey Maksimovich; KHARIN, Nikolay Gavrilovich; BELOV, S.V., red.; MEL'NIKOVA, M.S., red.izd-va; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn. red.

[Instruction manual for the use and interpretation of aerial photographs of forests in different spectral regions] Metodicheskoe posobie po ispol'zovaniiu spektrozonal'nykh aerosnimkov dlia deshifrirovaniia lesov. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 68 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(Forest surveys)

KHARIN, N.G.

Effect of ecological conditions on the spectral brightness of arboraceous vegetation. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1: 136-138 '60. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Rekomendovana Laboratoriyey aerometodov AN SSSR.
(Leaves--Optical properties) (Trees)

BEREZIN, A.M.; KHARIN, N.G.

Identification of forests on aerial photographs of L'vov Province and Ciscarpathia. Trudy Lab. aerometh. 10:123-133 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Ukraine—Aeronautics in forestry)
(Photographic interpretation)

KHARIN, N.G.

Future use of large-scale aerial photographs in identifying forests. Trudy Lab. aeromet. 10:134-140 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Photographic interpretation) (Aeronautics in forestry)

KHARIN, N.G.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, R.A.; KOLOVSKIY, R.A.

Phytopathology, spectrophotometry and aerial photography. Nauch. dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.3:111-117 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Rekomendovana Institutom lesa i drevesiny Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 13872-66
ACC NR: AP5023175 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0319/65/050/008/1115/1119

AUTHOR: Kharin, N. G. 42

ORG: Institute of Forestry and Lumber of the Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences SSSR, Krasnoyarsk (Institut lesa i drevesiny, Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Capacity of certain plants and vegetation to reflect light

SOURCE: Botanicheskiy zhurnal, v. 50, no. 8, 1965, 1115-1119

TOPIC TAGS: forestry, photographic image, spectrophotometer, aerial photograph, photo interpretation

ABSTRACT: In 1961-1962 the author studied the reflecting capacity of plants and vegetal formations in the Tuva ASSR and of woody plants in the southern regions of the Krasnoyarsk Kray. He used a high speed electronic spectrometer to measure the coefficients of spectral brightness within an interval of 400-900 mμ with a precision of about 3%. Measurements were performed in clear weather, the height of sun equaling 40°-45° from a movable raised platform about 15 m high. Measurements

UDC: 535.312 : 58+581.55

Card 1/2

2

KHARIN, Nikolay Gavrilovich; KOROVILOV, G.I., otv. red.; [illegible] L.S., red.

[Interpretation of aerial photographs in forestry] Lesokhoziaistvennoe deshifrirovanie aerosnimkov. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 139 p. (MIRA 18:9)

KHARIN N. N.

AUTHOR: Nagibin, F.F., (Kirov) SOV/3-58-12-28/43

TITLE: Intervuz Scientific and Methodical Conference of Chairs of Mathematics (Konferentsiya matematicheskikh kafedr)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1958, Nr 12, pp 75 - 76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The yearly scientific-methodical conferences of the chairs of mathematics of the pedagogical institutes of the Ural have become a tradition. The 16th Conference which took place at the Kirovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Kirov Pedagogical Institute) was attended by 162 instructors of 50 vuzes from all over the country. Professor A.I. Markushevich, RSFSR Deputy Minister of Education, participated at the conference. At the plenary meetings, the following reports were discussed: Professor V.I. Levin (Moscow) on the development of instruction in mathematics at secondary schools; Professor A.I. Markushevich - on the concept of values; Docent B.A. Trakhtenbrot (Penza) - on the experience gained in teaching the elements of mathematical logic in a pedagogical vuz; Professor L.I. Volkovyskiy (Perm') - on the organization of work in a special seminar on mathematics; Docent N.N. Kharin (Kirov) - on contradictions in mathematics. Five sections were functioning during the conference. The reports of the following lecturers were heard: Ye.S. Berezanskaya, V.S. and L.S.

Card 1/2

Karnatsevich, F.A. Dudantsev, and N.G. Kilina. The proceedings of the conference will be published. The next conference will take place in the Orenburgskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Orenburg Pedagogical Institute) during the winter vacation of 1958/59.

Card 2/2

KHARIN, N. N.

Mbr., Zoo-Veterinarian Institute, Novocherkask (-1947-)

"New Type of Brachionus," Dok. AN, 56, No. 1, 1947

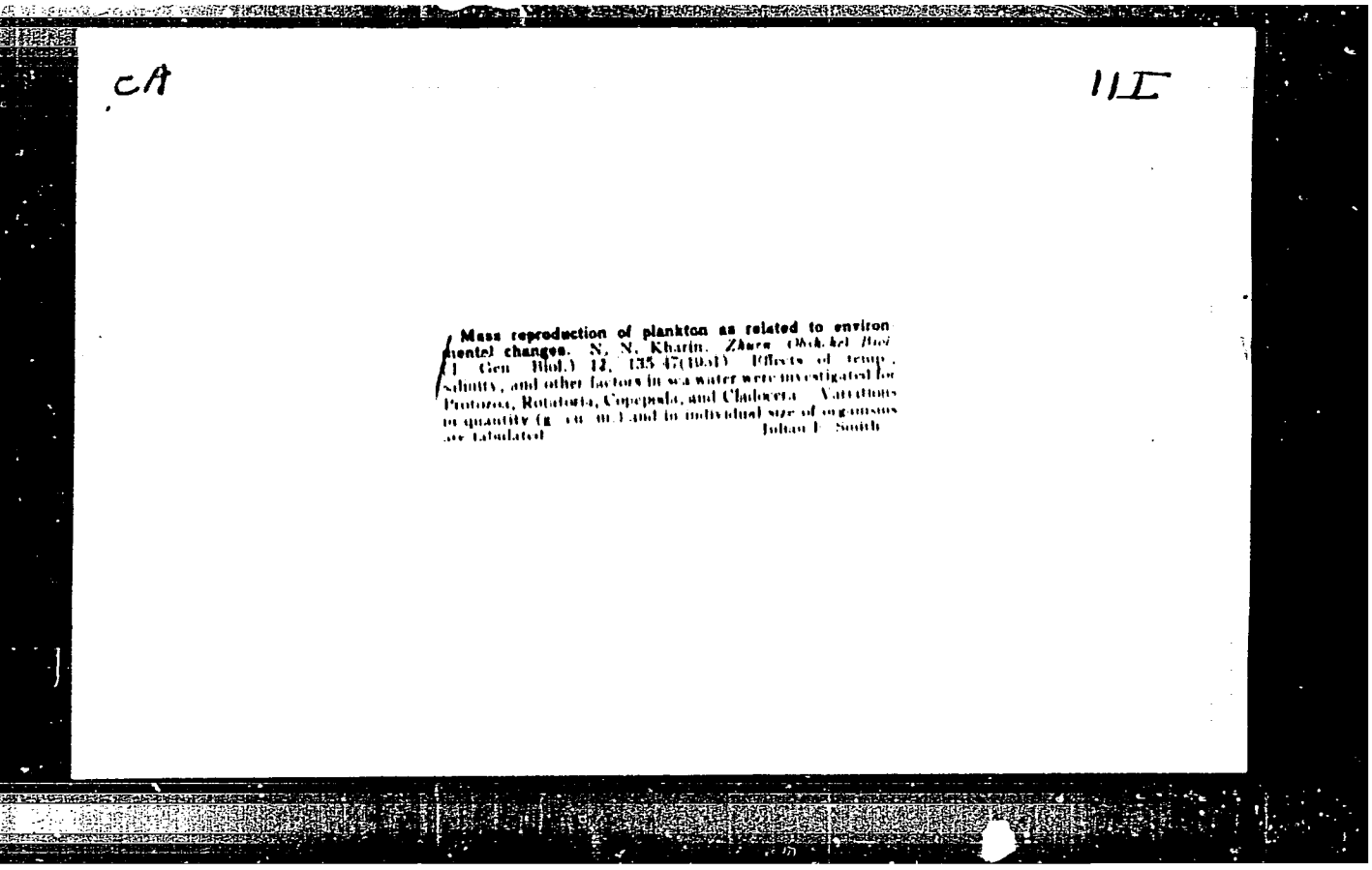
KHARIN, N. N.

Kharin, N. N. "Zooplankton of the Manychskiy reservoirs," Uchen. zapiski (Rost. n/D gos. un-t im. Molotova), Vol. XII, 1948, p. 67-84 --- Bibliog: 17 items

SO: U-3566, 15 March, 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949).

KHARIN, N.N.

Development of zooplankton in bottom land ponds and methods of increasing their numbers in artificial spawning-growing ponds. Trudy probl.i tem.sov.no.1:103-109 '51. (MLRA 9:7)
(Zooplankton)



CA

IIE

Mass reproduction of plankton as related to environmental changes. N. N. Kharin. Zhurn. Obshch. Biol. (J. Gen. Biol.) 12, 135-47(1951). Effects of temp., salinity, and other factors in sea water were investigated for Protozoa, Rotatoria, Copepoda, and Cladocera. Variations in quantity (g. cu. m.) and in individual size of organisms are tabulated. Julian L. Smith

CTRSPL Vol. 5-No. 1 Jan. 1952

[illegible], [illegible] N., Dakhnova, I. S. and Strekozova, N.N. (First Cavalry Zoological-Veterinary [illegible] State, Novocherkassk). The effect of a temporary change in saltiness on the propagation [illegible] Daphnia magna. 379-81

Akademiya Nauk, S.S.S R., Doklady Vol. 78, No. 2, 1951

KHARIN, N. N.

Veselovskiy Reservoir - Fresh-Water Fauna

Benthos of the Veselovskiy Reservoir. Zool. zhur. 31 no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KHARIN, N.N.; TASHCHILIN, V.A.

Feeding habits of ducks and their possible effect in the formation of water biocenoses. Zool.zhur. 32 no.6:1251-1258 N-D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Kafedra zoologii Novocherkasskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta. (Ducks)

KHARIN, N.N.; SHUTENKO, V.N.; MUSHENKO, V.G.

Characteristics of the zooplankton and zoobenthos of ponds in Rostov Province. Trudy probl. i tem. soveshch. no.2:130-137 '54. (MLRA 8:5)

(Rostov Province--Fresh-water fauna)
(Rostov Province--Ponds)

KHARIN, N.N.

State of zooplankton of the lower Don and bottomland waters before the construction of TSimlyansk Reservoir. Trudy probl. i tem. sov. no.7:149-154 '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Don Valley--Zooplankton)

KHARIN, N.N.; KHARAPINSKIY, Ya.L., prof., red.; SPERANSKIY, V.A., red.

[Mathematical logic and the theory of sets; relation between the abstract and the concrete] Matematicheskaia logika i teoriia mnozhestv; o sootnoshenii abstraktnogo i konkretnogo. Moskva, Rosvuzizdat, 1963. 191 p. (MIRA 17:6)

KURDOVA, L.G.; KHARIN, N.N.

Dynamics of the food supply in Sukhoy and Yurchevskiy Limans under conditions of commercial fish culture. Trudy AzNIIRKH no.6:143-162 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

SHCHELKACHEV, V.N.; VLYUSHIN, V.Ye.; KHARIN, O.N.

Deriving standard working formulas for the determination of the pressure in a bounded bed in an elastic regime. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.11:55-60 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. I.M. Gubkina.

VLYUSHIN, V.Ye.; KHARIN, O.N.

Deriving simple approximate formulas characterizing the operation of a multizone well after its start with constant bottom pressure. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.8:83-87 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika Gubkina.

KHARIN, O.N.

Simplified method for determining the reservoir pressure after starting a well with a linearly changing yield. Trudy MINKHiGP no.48:74-78 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KHARIN, P.

Number of competitioners is growing. Za bezop. dvizh. 5 no.6:3 Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Starshiy inzh. Glavnogo upravleniya avtomobil'nogo transporta Moskovskogo gorodskogo soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya.

(Moscow—Traffic safety)

KHARIN, P.

A year has gone. Za bezop.dvizh. 5 no.10:1-2 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Starshiy inspektor otdela bezopasnosti dvizheniya Glavnogo upravleniya avtomobil'nogo transporta Moskovskogo gorodskogo Soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya.
(Moscow--Traffic accidents)

KHARIN, S. A., KAPLAN, R. M.

Fruit Culture

Wide-range pump for spraying fruit trees. Dokl. Ak. sel'khoz., 17, No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, UNCL.

KHARIN, S.A., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennyy nauk; KAPLAN, R.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Use of machinery in dusting cattle, sheep, and horses. Veterinariia 30 no.6:58-59 Je '53. (MLRA 6:5)

Name: KHARIN, Sergey Aleksandrovich

Dissertation: Analysis of the process of the dusting of cotton with powerful dusters in the battle against suctorial pests for the development of effective methods of protection of the cotton-silk harvest by dusting preparations

Degree: Doc Agr Sci

Affiliation: Kazakh Agr Inst

Defense Date, Place: 14 Mar 55, Council of the All-Union Sci Res Inst of Plant Cultivation

Certification Date: 11 May 57

Source: BLVO 15/57

Petrov, Aleksandr Iosifovich

Zashchita Sel'skokhozyaystvennykh Kul'tur Ot Vrediteley V Kazakhstane

Protection of Agricultural Crops from Pests in Kazakhstan, by, A. I. Petrov (&) S.A. Kharin. Alma-Ata, Kazgosizdat, 1957.

578 P. illus., diagrs., tables.

Includes Bibliographies.

KHARIN, S.A.

PETROV, Aleksandr Iosifovich, doktor biol. nauk, prof.; KHARIN, Sergey Aleksandrovich, kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GUSEVA, L.P., red.; NAZARENKO, L.I., red.; OYSTRAKH, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Protection of agricultural crops from pests in Kazakhstan] Zashchita sel'skokhoziaistvennykh kul'tur ot vreditelei v Kazakhstane. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1957. 578 p. (MIRA 11:4) (Kazakhstan--Agricultural pests)

USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Harmful Insects and Mites. Pests of Commercial, Oil-Bearing, Medicinal and Essential Oil-Bearing Crops. P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1, 1959, 2293.

Author : Kharin, S. A.
Inst : Zoological Institute, AS Kazakh SSR.
Title : A Method of Computing the Damage Caused by the Cutworm Moth to the Cotton Plant.

Orig Pub: Tr. In-ta zool. An KazSSR, 1958, 8, 160-164.

Abstract: The change in the quantity of fruit damaged from the time of large-scale blooming to the end of harvesting was computed. Up to 5.5% of the buds developed on plants without noticeable signs of leaves having been nibbled by

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1, 1959, 2293.

Abstract: caterpillars. 7-42% of fruit was damaged on plants with damaged leaves. More cotton bolls were found, when tallying the yield, on plants with an average damage of the foliage and on plants with a damaged stem top. The number of cotton bolls, gathered prior to frosts, was decreased by 17-48% and the number of cotton bolls that remained unopened sharply increased with the increase in the intensity of damage to plants. Total losses of the cotton wool crop were 3-28% and the losses of the crop prior to frosts were 20-55%. The general superficial impression that cotton plants are mildly damaged

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